

BIG GERMAN FLEET LEAVES BASE, BUT QUICKLY RETURNS

Trawler Sights 50 Warships,
Armed Trawlers, 2 Zeppelins,
Many Submarines

STEAMING TO WEST

Five Large Cruisers, Nation-
ality Unknown, Pass
Ymuiden, Full Speed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 8.—A trawler has arrived in Ymuiden and reports that, on Monday afternoon, it sighted of Terschelling at least fifty big German warships, a large fleet of armed trawlers, two Zeppelins and numerous submarines, steaming westwards.

Five large cruisers of unknown nationality passed Ymuiden at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, going at full speed.

Amsterdam, March 9.—The German fleet has returned to its base.

Rotterdam, March 9.—Only three steamers have entered the waterway in the last 48 hours, apparently owing to the activity of German warships.

CARDIFF MARRIED MEN ASSERT PLEDGE BROKEN

Have Attested But Will Form
Association to Protect
Their Interests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—At a meeting in Cardiff of married men who have attested for military service, it was resolved to form an association to protect their interests. It was declared that the pledge given by Mr. Asquith and Lord Derby has not been kept. The meeting urged the revision of the list of exemptions by a judicial tribunal.

U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS WITHSTAND INTRIGUE

Better Than They Have Ever
Been, Says Mikado's For-
eign Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs declared, on the 8th, that, despite the efforts of a European Power to cause a conflict, the relations existing between America and Japan are better than they have ever been and, with the elimination of this source of intrigue, would grow yearly more cordial.

Government Troops Occupy Moyucha; Yunlungshan and Chihmatsun Also Stormed

Chase Rebels 60 Li; Commander Tsai Busy Suppressing Tufes; Yunnan's Hope of Victory Is Gone'

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, March 10.—An official report dated Ningyuan, March 5, from General Yang Chiu-yuan, Commander of a detachment of Szechuan troops, states that, on the night of February 23, he led his troops in several columns towards Chashihli, where they crossed the River Chinkiang. A surprise attack was made on the rebel camp at Moyucha. A severe engagement ensued, but, by daybreak, the Government troops had captured Moyucha.

Successful engagements followed both day and night, in which the Government troops were uniformly successful. They captured the rebel entrenched camp and also occupied the rebel positions at Yunlungshan and Chihmatsun. Over 200 rebels were killed and upwards of ten taken prisoners.

A great quantity of arms and stores was taken. Now there is no trace of the rebels within 60 li of Chihmatsun, which is a little over 400 li from Yunnan.

Rounding Up Tufes

An official despatch from Sulyuan in Shansi, reports successes of three columns of troops commanded by Divisional Commander Tsai, which were sent into the districts of Taching, Naopao and Yangpao for the suppression of tufes. On February 21, the left column killed over 600 bandits and captured many horses, rifles and other weapons.

On February 22nd, the right column killed over 40 tufes and captured 9 rifles and 16 horses. On the 25, the central column killed 70 tufes and captured 40 horses, 17 rifles and over 200 rounds of ammunition.

It is believed that, after these severe blows, only a few tufes remain.

Chengtu, March 9.—The Government troops from Luchow and Sufu are marching towards Kiangmen, to cut off the Yunnanese in Kiangan and Nanki from their communications southward. The Kweichow troops are retiring from Chikiang with their own province.

People here praise the orderly conduct of the Yunnanese when they

were in occupation of cities in Szechuan, but surmise that Yunnan's hope of victory is gone.

How Nachi Was Taken

Official details of the capture of Nachi state that, after the failure of the attempt to capture Luchow, the Yunnan rebels retired to Nachi, where they were re-inforced by three mixed regiments and General Liu Chun-hao's brigade, bringing up their force to over one and a half divisions. Three regiments under General Chang Chin-yao and the garrison of Luchow made repeated attacks against Nachi, but, owing to the mountainous character of the country and heavy rains, no gains were made, although both sides suffered in killed and wounded.

On the 6th and 7th, however, the rebels, massing their entire force, desperately attacked the Government troops. The latter met the attack bravely and killed a great number of the rebels, who then fled, with the Government troops in hot pursuit.

Thereupon, Nachi was re-captured, as well as the surrounding fortifications. The rebels retreated in the direction of Yungning. The amount of munitions and the number of prisoners captured has not yet been ascertained.

Suppression Is Easy Now

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Peking, March 10.—Today's mandate announces the victories of the Government troops at Poyal and Nachi. It concludes by saying that, after these victories, it will not be difficult to completely suppress the whole uprising at an early date.

According to an official report from Sulyuan (Shansi), seven hundred brigands have been killed in fighting at Taching, Naopao and Yangkao. Many rifles and horses were taken from the robbers, only a small part of the latter escaping annihilation.

The Peking Jih-pao reports that Chu Chia-pao, Chiangchun of Chihli, (Continued on Page 2)

BRITAIN IS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF U.S. STAND SAYS BERLIN

Claims Armed Liners Are
Instructed to Act On
Offensive

MAKES AN OFFER

Will Moderate Submarine
War if Opponents Res-
pect Nations' Law

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 8.—The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, has handed Secretary of State Lansing another long memorandum on submarine warfare. It is understood that it complains that Great Britain is taking advantage of the American attitude to instruct her armed merchantmen to act on the offensive against submarines.

It admits that international law does not provide for the use of submarines and offers to operate them on the basis of the international laws existing before the war, if Great Britain will respect the latter.

Turkey Loses More Towns to Russians

Rizeh and Ispir, on Black Sea,
Senedes, in Persia, Captured;
43 Miles Off Trebizond

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 9.—An official communiqué reports: In Asia Minor, we captured Rizeh, a port on the Black Sea. In Persia, we occupied Senedes, fifty miles north of Kermanshah.

Another message says: Two important successes are reported from the extreme flanks of the Russian line of operations in Asia Minor. The Russian right, continuing its advance along the Black Sea coast, has occupied Rizeh and Ispir, bringing the Russian front within 43 miles east of Trebizond. The success of these sea-coast operations was largely due to the support given by the Russian fleet, clearly demonstrating the inability of the Turkish fleet and German submarines to obtain command of the Black Sea.

600 miles south-east of Rizeh, the Russian left flank in Persia is advancing along the trade-route Teheran-Hamadan-Bagdad and has occupied a pass 40 miles west of Kermanshah and 100 miles from Bagdad. By the occupation of Senedes, the Russians have obtained an important junction on the high-roads between Hamadan, Kermanshah and Lake Urmiah.

Peking, March 7.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated March 6, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: Last night, we sprang 14 mines at Ilukst. Fierce fighting ensued for possession of the craters, six of which we have firmly occupied. In one of the craters, the Germans, who suffered heavy losses, are surrounded in a partly destroyed blockhouse.

At 3 a.m. on March 4 the Germans, after a bombardment which lasted an hour and a half, attacked the village of Aslevich, southward of the borough of Kroshin, seven miles eastward of the station of Baranovitchi. The attack was repulsed by our fire.

On the front of General Ivanoff's lines, our scouts annihilated several of the enemy's field outposts. Furthermore, our scouts occupied the front trench of the bridge-head in the region of Mihalche, north-eastward of Uzbecko and repulsed three counter-attacks by the enemy, who attempted to re-capture the trench.

On the Dneister, at Zamushin, we sprang three mines and destroyed part of the enemy's defences. The crater and several isolated front trenches were occupied by our troops.

The Caucasian front.—The pursuit of the Turks is continuing.

Anglo-Java Meeting Is Extinguished

Peninsular and Oriental Liner
Is Scuttled and Beached
At Sliema Creek

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—Lloyd's representative at Malta cables that the P. and O. s.s. Nellore has been scuttled and beached at Sliema Creek and the fire extinguished.

Anglo-Java Meeting

A Suggestion

It has been suggested that in view of the general and widespread interest manifested by Anglo-Java shareholders in the forthcoming annual meeting, the management and directors would be well advised to transfer the place of meeting from that at present advertised to one offering accommodation for a large crowd.

German Dynamiter Of Peabody Factory Gets Life Sentence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Toronto, March 9.—The German who dynamited the Peabody factory at Walkerville has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Britain Holds 13,821 German War Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—In the House of Commons, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, said that there were 13,821 German prisoners in Great Britain and 32,181 interned aliens.

Mr. Churchill Is Given One Of Severest Rebukes Known

Let Us Dismiss Vain And
Empty Fears, Says
Balfour

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, replied to Mr. Winston Churchill. Saying that the latter's speech was very unfortunate, both in form and substance, Mr. Balfour reaffirmed that the continuity of the Admiralty policy of construction compared very favorably with anything ever accomplished.

He pointed out caustically that, under the Churchill regime, skilled shipwrights had been allowed to enlist and Mr. Winston Churchill had used guns and gun-mountings destined for dreadnaughts for monitors. Nevertheless, the fleet was more powerful than in Mr. Churchill's time and would be stronger every month.

He had listened to Mr. Churchill's suggestion to recall Admiral Lord Fisher with profound stupefaction. He paid a warm tribute to Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, the First Sea Lord and declared that he would hold himself in contempt if he yielded to the demand made by Mr. Winston Churchill for Sir Henry Jackson's removal.

Mr. Winston Churchill rose immediately and asserted that he had tried to impress on the country the necessity for construction at the highest speed. A note of warning should be sounded.

Mr. Balfour warmly repudiated the suggestion of slackness and indifference, saying: "Let us dismiss vain and empty fears."

Mr. Balfour's rebuke of Mr. Winston Churchill is regarded as one of the severest ever delivered in the House of Commons. His tone when referring



Mr. Winston Churchill

to Mr. Churchill's previous attacks on Lord Fisher was particularly scornful.

Mr. Churchill's explanation is described as lame. The papers unanimously praise Mr. Balfour and express the opinion that Mr. Churchill has only succeeded in hurting his own reputation and increasing the confidence in the Admiralty.

The Daily Telegraph states that the reason Admiral Lord Fisher was summoned to a meeting of the War Council was to ascertain his views on the progress of the building of warships.

GERMANS WITHDRAWING MEN FROM MACEDONIA

Numerous Effectives Hurriedly
Taken Away, Says
Salonica Cable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—A letter from Constantinople, which has been received in Athens, says that all talk of the expedition against Egypt has ceased since the fall of Erzeroum.

Four German steamers, laden with coal and munitions, have been sunk in the Black Sea.

OPERATE ON CURZON
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—Lord Curzon is having an operation. He is progressing favorably.

PRINCE FIRMAN, PERSIAN PREMIER, HAS RESIGNED

Sipah Salarazam, Friend Of
Russia, Chosen to Suc-
ceed Him

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Teheran, March 8.—Prince Firman has resigned. The Russophile Sipah Salarazam succeeds him as Premier and Minister of the Interior.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tambo M. Mar. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 14

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 15

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tambo M. Mar. 11

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 18

Per M.M. s.s. Amazonia ... Mar. 20

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Mar. 20

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore ... Mar. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Fran-

cisco on February 18, was due at

Yokohama on March 4 and here on

or about March 12, per s.s. Manila

Maru.

The Canadian mail of March 4 is

due at Yokohama on March 18, and

here on March 23, per R.M. s.s.

Empress of Japan.

The Germans were unable to de-

bouch from the Corbeaux Woods

trated Vaux, but were driven out with the bayonet.

There was an intermittent bombardment in Woerre. The French carried out a clever little *coup de main* in Bois Le Prete, taking a number of prisoners.

The French bombardment in the Argonne continues.

Claim 4,000 French Prisoners

London, March 9.—A German communiqué claims the capture of 58 officers, 3,277 men, 10 guns and much war material at Forges and Regnerville and 11 officers, 700 men and a few machine-guns at Fresnes.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:—Near Grenay, there has been trench-mortar fighting, during which we considerably damaged the enemy's defences. Last night, the enemy sprang a mine near the Ypres-Comines railway, without doing any damage. Today, our artillery bombarded the vicinity.

By exploding a mine east of La Vende, we interrupted the enemy's mining. The enemy shelled our position east of Vervelles.

General Haig reports today:—Last night, we repulsed a small attack near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Today, the enemy sprang a mine near Givenchy, but made no infantry attack. There was considerable artillery activity on both sides about Ypres.

Germans Retake Position

At Maison de Champagne

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram (delayed).

—Headquarters, via London, March 7.

—Western theater.—East of Maison de Champagne, the Germans recaptured the position which the French occupied on February 11. Two officers and 150 men were made prisoners.

North-east of Lachalade, after important mining operations, the Germans slightly pushed forward their positions.

In the Meuse district, on the western bank, the artillery fire has again been lively. East of the river, the artillery fire has been maintained at medium violence. Apart from some engagements of reconnoitering parties no hand-to-hand fighting has occurred.

In the Woerre district, the Germans captured the village of Fresnes; the French are still holding a few houses at the western boundary. The French lost more than 300.

A German airship heavily bombarded the railway establishment at Bar-le-Duc.

Headquarters, March 9.—Western theater.—At many places on the front, there has been an increased intensity of the artillery activity on both sides. The French have reconquered the western part of the farm Maison de Champagne, where hand-grenade fighting occurred yesterday.

Vaux is Stormed

West of the Meuse, in the Bois des Corveaux, the Germans are occupied with cleaning the last French strongholds. East of the Meuse, in order to shorten communication between Douaumont and the Woerre positions, the two Posen reserve regiments Nos. 6 and 12, under the command of General von Guretzky-Cornitz, in a brilliant night attack, stormed the village and armored fortress of Vaux, together with numerous connecting fortifications.

In a great number of air-fights, in the Verdun region, the German aviators had the upper hand. Three of the enemy's aeroplanes were shot down.

All the German aeroplanes returned, but several of the brave pilots were wounded. The enemy's troops in the villages west and south of Verdun were heavily bombed.

A French air squadron attacked Metz, killing two civilians and damaging several dwelling-houses. In the air-combat, the aeroplane of the French air-squadron's captain was shot down. The captain was made a prisoner; his companion was dead.

Eastern theater.—The Russian attacks against the German advanced position were nowhere successful. It is now reported that a German airship, during the night of March 8, attacked the railway at Minsk and the enemy's troops at Mir.

Russians Defeated

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.

—Vienna, March 7.—Russian theater.

—Detachments of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army, near Karlovska, drove the enemy from their entrenched position and lodged themselves in it. North-west of Tarnopol, an Austro-Hungarian detachment drove the Russians from a 1,000-meters trench, which had been filled up. At this place and on the Bessarabian frontier, the artillery has been more active on both sides.

Vienna, February 8.—Russian theater.—On the front of Archduke

Joseph Ferdinand's army, there have been intermittent engagements.

Vienna, March 9.—Italian theater.

—Bad weather is hindering the activity. Only in the region of Colliano and San Michele artillery engagements have occurred.

Berlin, March 8.—According to the Athens newspaper *Neumast*, the Greek Government notified the Greek authorities of the German Government's intention to treat those armed merchantmen as men-of-war and of the German advice to the Greeks to entrust neither their lives nor goods to such armed merchantmen.

Armed Liners Controversy

In the *Koelische Zeitung*, the expert on international law, Dr. Teich, discusses the question whether the present German attitude towards armed British merchantmen implies a change of the international law during the war. Dr. Teich states that the international law is only valid by the consent of the civilized nations.

The former British pretence, according to which armed merchantmen were admitted by international law, has never been agreed to by Germany. The British claim for the admission of armed merchantmen, is, therefore, only a one-sided declaration and its present refusal consequently does not imply a change of the nations' law.

This fact is also proved by the text of international treaties, as, for instance, that of the Hague Convention of 1907 which recognizes the changing of merchantmen into men-of-war.

Dr. Teich mentions the Scandinavian legal opinions, which likewise protest against the admission of armed merchantmen, as this would obliterate the rules of the Seventh Hague Convention of 1907 about the changing of merchantmen into men-of-war.

Government Troops Occupy Moyucha

(Continued from Page 1)

will come to Peking at an early date to reorganize the Cabinet. He will be replaced by Chang Hsi-uan, former Chiang-chun of Mukden and at present a member of the State Council.

The Government has confiscated 34,000 Dollars of antimony shared

held by the rebel General Tsao Ao in the Huachang Company in Hunan.

The authorities in the other provinces are instructed to deal with the property of Tsao Ao in the same way.

According to investigations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Trade, the annual output of coal in China amounts to 24,080,632 tons.

Humanese Appeal To Peking

A large gathering of Human merchants in Shanghai gathered yesterday afternoon in a house in Hupeh Road to discuss the situation in Hunan. The following decisions were reached:

1. A telegram shall be sent to the government to plead for the Human people that the government troops ordered to Hunan shall not disturb the people, or loot as they have done before.

2. Changsha being the chief city of Hunan shall be particularly protected. A telegram shall be sent both to the government and the Yunnan army, that no battle shall take place at or near Changsha, so the poor people may take refuge in that city.

3. The Hunan people in Shanghai and other parts of the country shall plan to raise a handsome sum of money to relieve the poor people of the cities in south and west Hunan where the war already has extended.

4. A petition shall be sent to the government requesting it to send troops to east and south Hunan to protect cities where numerous tufts are looting.

5. The Hunan community in Shanghai shall contribute money to send two Humanes to proceed to the Human war zone and make a thorough investigation of the conditions there.

Concentration at Luchow

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports: A Canton telegram says that a number of battalions of Kwangsi troops, under General Lu Jung-ting, the Chiang-chun of Kwangsi, are reported to be concentrating at Luchow.

Japan Strictly Neutral

The Japanese authorities deny the report that Japan will take a positive attitude in regard to the present situation in China and state that Japan will not take any such step, unless the situation further needs it, but, if the interests of foreign Powers and life and property of Japanese in China are affected Japan will take optimum steps. However, the question whether Japan will recognize the revolutionary army as belligerents will not be decided until the development of the events justifies it.

If the southern army succeeds and establishes a provisional Government, Japan will continue her attitude of strict neutrality.

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PACIFISTS ARE VICTORS IN CLERICAL DEBATE

Federation of Churches, After Vigorous Discussion, Votes Down Preparedness

DISAGREE OVER MILITARISM

Dr. Sullivan Thinks It Impossible in U. S.—Dr. Lynch Holds It Is Menace

New York, January 25.—Preparedness for war was vigorously defended yesterday in the annual meeting of the New York Federation of Churches, held in the Assembly Hall of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at 1 Madison Avenue, but the advocates of peace finally won and passed their resolutions.

The Rev. Dr. William Laurence Sullivan, associate pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, in the affirmative, and the Rev. Dr. William Payson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church and trustee of the Church Peace Union, in the negative, debated the question, "Does the United States need larger armament?"

According to the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, no time is to be lost in adequately preparing this nation for defense.

He said that it was the tendency of ministers to see good in everybody,

but that all the same the facts had to be faced, and men and nations had to be considered as they were,

not as one would have them be.

"Our attitude to the question," said the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, "will depend upon the vividness of our sense of reality. If we appreciate the real world as it is—a world marked by the cupidity of nations, the brutalities of government, and the perfidy of statesmen—we must recognize that no right is safe unless protected and no liberty secure unless defended. It is part of foresighted statesmen to prepare resistance against the cupidity which covets what we possess and against that perfidy which would stop at no means to get it."

"As for militarism, the people of

America are in about as much danger of becoming cannibals as militarists.

There is not a single mind in the

United States that believes in that

degree of aggression that constitutes

militarism. If we have any sense of

responsibility for liberty we should

not permit that liberty to be open to

a world of scoundrels."

The Rev. Dr. William S. Hubbell

said he resented the imputation that

officers of the army and navy sought

to promote war, and said that they

were not leading in any campaign for

preparedness.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch,

editor of Christian Work and one of

the Secretaries of the Carnegie

Endowment for International Peace,

depreciated the hysteria of preparedness,

as he called it, for he believed

there should be a more gradual form

of preparation. The present methods

seemed to him to make too much

excitement in the country. Especially

did he oppose the growth of a military

autocracy.

"Militarism," he declared, "threatens

democracy. Democracy is the diffusion

of government among the people.

Militarism centralized government at

a national capital. One may see how

it worked in the countries of Europe.

Every soldier added to the army,

every gunboat to the navy, means a

threat to democracy."

The debate was followed by a

rising vote on the resolution: "Re-

solved, that the voting representation

of the New York Federation of

Churches now present heartily in-

dorses the program of the League

to Enforce Peace." There were a

few who voted against the resolution,

but it was decided to call the

decision unanimous and so to report

to the league.

The Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw,

Secretary of the federation, and

chairman of the Economic Condi-

tions Committee, read a paper on

"The Historic Precursors of the

League to Enforce Peace."

Herbert S. Houston, the Treasurer

of the League to Enforce Peace and

Vice President of Doubleday, Page

and Co., publishers, spoke on the

theme, "International Commerce as

a Means of Conserving Peace." He

said that the object of the league

was to make use of the great eco-

nomic pressure of commerce to main-

tain peace among the nations and to

sustain the decrees of a great world

court.

DEATH OF SEQUAH

Johannesburg, Feb. 7.—Sequa, the most famous itinerant "quack" of the last thirty years, has just died penniless, here in hospital, at the age of seventy-two. He was formerly in the London police force and acquired his professional knowledge in America. He was born in Cornwall and made and spent fortunes amounting to \$100,000.

(Sequa paid a notable visit to

Shanghai some years ago. "Old

China Hands" still delight to recall

SEARCHING SCRUTINY OF GERMANY'S MAN POWER

Military Expert of the London Times Studies Teuton Losses

2,000,000 STILL IN RESERVE

Can Go on to February, 1917, Before Field Force Begins To Fall

(By the Military Expert of the Times, London)

London, February 9.—When a nation, no matter how determined to persevere to the end in a great war, finds that it is exhausting its supply of men, and can no longer maintain its strengths in the field against enemies more fortunately circumstanced, it is driven to make peace on the best terms that it can get, knowing that if it delays until strengths are worn away it must accept any terms, no matter how onerous.

The question of German numbers and casualties has therefore interested us all deeply from the first. But few of us have been in accord on this subject. We are not all agreed about the number of men that Germany can find to fight, and we are even more divided about German losses. The Germans have all the elements necessary for exact calculation, but we do not completely possess them. For the Germans it is a problem of simple mathematics. It is not so for us. There is a wide margin for conjecture and supposition in our calculations. We find ourselves in the normal atmosphere of war, which is one of uncertainty, and we have to pick our way through the dim twilight as best we can. Here come in temperament, prejudice, and partisanship. The widest estimates are given without one of us being able explicitly to contradict them.

For these reasons most of us have not been able to attach more than relative value to the figures presented to us. We think that we know the number of males of military age which Germany possessed at the outbreak of war. We can even approximately distribute them amongst the various trades, professions, and occupations. But the maximum numbers which each trade can afford for purposes of war is a matter of estimation for us; we are not quite sure how many men have been taken above and below the military age; we are not sure how many Germans liable to serve were abroad at the declaration of war and are still unable to return home, and, in fact, our basis of calculation is not as firm as we could wish. Then, though we have the German casualty lists, which few people have seen, and fewer still understand, we are not positive that they are accurate, and in any case they do not tell us the temporary and permanent losses from sickness, while the number of wounded who actually return to the fighting line is again a matter of conjecture. Thus we see that no one here can speak *ex cathedra* on this subject, and that the best estimate can only be an approximation to the truth.

Maximum Numbers Available

When we endeavor to come to closer grips with this problem we naturally ask ourselves how many men Germany possesses fit to serve, and what proportion of men, in each

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of the grand divisions of occupations, can be taken for the Army. We then see that Germany had a little over 18,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 when the war began, and we proceed to distribute these as best we can, according to the information at our disposal; for example, something under two and a half millions to agriculture, the same number to mining and metal working, and so on through all the various trades, not forgetting the railways, posts, and telegraphs. So far we are on fairly sure ground.

But when it becomes a question how many of these men can be taken from each grand division we are reduced to estimation. We cannot allow much help to the German Army from the half million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and so most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous if we attributed to the Army much over 60 per cent. of the whole. From agriculture we might expect from 70 to 80 per cent. of the hands to be withdrawn, and perhaps the figure may be higher on account of the prisoners employed in the fields and the extension of female labor. From the building, quarrying, and allied trades we might assume that over 75 per cent. may be withdrawn, and the same figure is fair for the fishermen, for men of independent means, and for the very poor. On this estimation we arrive at the figure of a little over 9,000,000 as the maximum number which can be called up, but we have to add to this number each yearly class as it reaches the age of 18, and such men over the age of 45 as are either called upon or retained with the colors. The latter category may provide 300,000 men of those not yet called up, but they would have little military value. As for the young contingents, the class of 1916 is already incorporated. That of 1917, less volunteers, gives about 350,000 men at the depots, while the class of 1918, when called up, will be about the same. These young contingents are included in the 9,000,000 men above mentioned.

The Field Armies

There are at present some 170 German divisions in the field. These, with the cavalry, army troops, and an unusually high proportion of artillery and technical services, have a normal establishment of 3,600,000 or thereabouts when units are up to strength. This has rarely been the case in the past except at the opening of the war, and we have usually found German companies to average 175 men instead of 250. But recently companies 300 strong have been reported in the West, and it is always best to assume that strengths are complete so as to spare ourselves disappointments. We can take 3,600,000 as approximately the aggregate establishment, at all events, of the German Armies.

There are many ways of estimating and checking the German casualties. There are estimates made by Allied commanders in the field, which are, to put it mildly, rarely under the mark. There is the analogy of the losses of the Allies, and there are statistics scattered through German Parish Magazines and the reports of Trades Union and other societies. Lastly, there are the German official casualty returns, which, on the whole, though not entirely to be trusted, are worthy of respect. Concerning these lists there has been a great deal of unnecessary ignorance and mystification. They are published in the Reichsanzeiger or Official Gazette, and are numbered consecutively in Ausgaben, or

editions. The lists for Prussia, including those of the minor States, and for Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg, have each their own numbering, but all of them appear together in the supplements above mentioned. These lists are exceedingly voluminous. Some lazy foreign correspondents add up the Prussian lists by multiplying the number of pages which they fill by the average number of names in each page, but this leads to considerable divergence from the truth, since there are always long lists of

the population of hospitals and sanatoria. Here again we are in the region of estimate and conjecture. The German Medical Service boast that they return to the ranks a very high percentage of the wounded, claiming this figure in some cases to be 84 per cent., but assuredly many of these are only fit for service in the interior at the best, and it is probably fair to suppose that 25 per cent. of the wounded are permanently out of action.

If we assume that 50 per cent. of the whole number of wounded return to the front, we have to reduce the total casualties by 750,000, and the monthly net wastage from 146,000 to 102,000. To this figure we have *per contra* to add the invalided men, the number of whom may amount to 35,000 a month, or may be more or less; and we have to bear in mind the floating population of the sick in hospitals, which may be 150,000, or again more or less. All things considered, the net permanent loss of the German Army during the past 18 months of war may be approximately estimated at 2,627,085 total casualties, minus 790,000 wounded returned to the front, and plus 630,000 invalided and 150,000 sick in hospitals, or on the whole estimate a net loss of nearly 2,600,000 in round figures, and an average monthly loss of a little over 144,000 men. These are at all events the minimum losses, and if we care to make a moderate addition for omissions and errors we can approximately place the monthly casualties at 150,000 and the total net losses at 2,700,000 out of action good.

When Will Drafts Fall?

This list shows a total of 2,627,085 casualties for the whole of Germany and for all fronts, from the first day of the war till the end of January of this year. Mr. Tennant gave the figures up to December 21, 1915, at 2,635,768, which is nearly the same allowing for the difference in dates, but the lists are so intricate and bulky that probably no two calculations will be exactly in agreement. Mr. Tennant also showed that, of the total casualties, there were 588,986 killed, 24,080 died, 1,566,549 wounded, and 356,153 missing and prisoners.

Can we trust these casualty lists? Up to a point we probably can. They are often belated, but so are ours. They contain many errors which are subsequently rectified, but so do ours. They only contain the names of some men who have died of sickness, probably in the army zone, and omit altogether, as do ours, the names of men invalided, and the floating population of hospitals and sanatoria. There are some who distrust these lists profoundly because dead found by us often cannot be traced in the returns, and because the previously wounded amongst our prisoners have no mention, sometimes, in the lists. There are the elements for a charge of wilful deception, but on the whole, considering the immense difficulty of rendering accurate statistics, the charge is not made out. We must remember that whole units occasionally disappear with their records, and that in Germany gaps at the front are filled up in the quickest way, regardless of the territorial system, and in a few cases without regard even to State limits.

Net Permanent Loss

This figure of 2,627,085 casualties for 18 months gives us a monthly average of nearly 146,000 casualties, but in order to arrive at the net waste we have to deduct the wounded who return to the front, and to add the men invalided and the float-

ing population of hospitals and sanatoria. Here again we are in the region of estimate and conjecture. The German Medical Service boast that they return to the ranks a very high percentage of the wounded, claiming this figure in some cases to be 84 per cent., but assuredly many of these are only fit for service in the interior at the best, and it is probably fair to suppose that 25 per cent. of the wounded are permanently out of action.

If we have only one enemy that counts, and whose fall will bring his confederates down with him. We should, therefore, concentrate upon him, act against him offensively with all our might, recall all useless detachments, liquidate all foolish adventures which waste our armies while causing the Germans no loss, and act defensively with the least possible numbers in every theater other than the principal. This should be the cardinal plan of the war, and victory is assured if it is pursued relentlessly.

DAMROSCH UN-HYPHENATED

He Answers Attack Made on Him By a Berlin Newspaper

New York, January 27.—Walter Damrosch has written to *Musical America* a letter in answer to an attack made on him by the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin based on an interview published in *The New York Times*. The letter reads:

To the Editor of *Musical America*:

Your issue of January 15 has just been forwarded to me here, and I am very much astonished at the assertion by the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin, to which your Mephisto refers, that I had given an interview to *The New York Times* in which I claimed that German Kultur was just so much humbug.

No such interview ever appeared in *The New York Times*, nor could I have made such a preposterous assertion.

It is true that I am an American—and un-hyphenated. It is also true that I am not in sympathy with some of Germany's present-day political ideals and ambitions, but my adoration for Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, and Wagner, and for all the hundreds of great men who have given Germany its prominent place in science and art is as great as ever, and my personal and artistic relations with Germany are so close that I should be very sorry to have them clouded by the willful and malicious lies of the *New York correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung**.

My father was born in Germany, but came to this country at the age of 40.

He gave it the last and best thirteen years of his life, and during that time founded the New York Symphony Society, the New York Oratorio Society, and the German Opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. He became an enthusiastic and loyal American citizen, but without giving up his love for the land of his birth. Since his all too early death in 1885 I have endeavored during thirty-one years of professional life to follow and imitate his illustrious example. It is not for me to say whether I, too, have contributed a proper share toward developing among my fellow Americans a love and understanding for German art. My record must speak for me, but I cannot admit that because I come of German parentage I should be compelled to subscribe to all the political ambitions of that country today.

The citizens of Germany are showing a heroism and self-sacrifice in this war which is marvelous, but so are the French and the English, and so are the Italians and the Belgians. In every country mothers are weeping over the senseless murder of their sons. Their heroism is not due to national or racial causes. It is a universal trait, and we in this country, who are born of many lands, can best understand this and can see that most of the racial antagonisms and national jealousies among the people of Europe are artificially nurtured by cold-blooded Governments of commercial greed. If my beliefs, as stated above, stamp me as a "renegade" I am quite content to bear that title to the *Zeitung*.

Yours very respectfully,
WALTER DAMROSCH,
Conductor New York Symphony
Orchestra.

POLIVANOV, TSAR'S WAR MINISTER, IS CONFIDENT

Munitions Crisis a Sinister Memory, But Only a Memory He Declares

Paris, February 8.—In an interview with the special correspondent of the *Journal* at Petrograd, General Polivanov, Russian Minister of War, said:—

"The munitions crisis which had made itself felt at the end of 1914 reached an acute stage a year ago. In May and June, 1915, the position was tragic. The Russian Army was absolutely forced to retreat solely from lack of shells. The position was the more poignant because, from the point of view both of the bravery of the men and the methods of fighting everything was in favour of the Russians winning.

"Today I tell you categorically that the munitions crisis no longer exists. It is a thing of the past, a sinister memory, but only a memory. In September, 1915, the first results of our labours became evident. Our batteries began to make their action felt by the enemy, who had been accustomed to take no notice of them. Almost everything had to be created, for we were used to receiving much from abroad, particularly from Germany. It has been an absolute revolution, an absolute transformation of our industrial activity and almost of our customs.

"Thanks to the mobilization of the great mass of men ordered some months ago and the doubling of the number of our depots, we have now a permanent reserve of a million and a half of young recruits, which will permit us to feed the various units without sending to the front men with insufficient military training. Behind the four Allies there are the natural resources of the whole universe. Behind the Army of the Central Powers are exhaustion and shakiness. There is only one way to express our final success and that is in the words—the war will continue to the end.

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Russian War Pictures

No. 1. The Journey To Petrograd

By Ian Malcolm, M.P.

London, February 9.—Much has lately been written in our public press, and more has been said in private, about the lack of knowledge in Russia of British achievements and activities in the course of this world-wide German war. No one who has recently spent any considerable time in Russia, as I have done, can have failed to be impressed by this lamentable and undoubted fact. Fortunately sustained efforts are now being made to remedy the evil.

But whilst we are considering the futility of authentic information concerning the part which our Navy and Army are playing, about which our friends in Russia complain, we ought in sincerity to admit (if not to complain) that we too are sadly ignorant of the war spirit that prevails in, of the hardships endured by, and of the glorious achievements of the peoples of the Russian Empire. If they long for more information about us, so do we about them; and neither of us will be really happy till we get something more satisfying than the provender offered by the daily communiques from the Eastern and Western fronts, and more immediate than the treaties which may hereafter be written by historians of the war.

It would be beyond my power, even if it were within my province, to supply my compatriots with any impressions worth recording upon the military aspect of the brave part played by Russia in the greatest war drama of the world; but it may be possible to convey, in the course of a few short articles, something of the aspect and conditions of the country in which one of the most important scenes of that tragedy is being enacted.

It will be readily conceded that it required some courage for the belligerents to accept the invitation to attend such a conference. There were not wanting in Russia, as I know, and probably in Germany, those who viewed it with deep suspicion and believed that it would provide a sinister occasion for "peace talk." Their fears were utterly groundless. I have the highest authority for stating that this controversial subject was never mentioned, and that, if it had been, the conference would have come quickly but instantly to an end.

Thus, charged with some impression of a great work of mercy undertaken by Sweden during the war, we train up to Haparanda, the Swedish frontier with Finland—a 36 hours' journey to the northernmost point of the Gulf of Bothnia. There we submit to the infinitely wearisome operations that are inseparably connected with frontiers, the examination of our passports, the searching of our persons and our luggage. This accomplished, after an inexplicable wait of four or five hours in this desolate little village just outside the Arctic Circle, we are ferried or driven in sleighs, according to the season, with our luggage to the other side of the river Torneo, to the station of the same name which marks the frontier of Finland, where further searching investigations are prosecuted as to the integrity of intending passengers into Russia.

Here at Torneo my Red Cross work begins; for here are two large establishments, the one to receive the German disabled soldiers, returning to Germany from Russia as incapacitated for further military service, after their long train journey from Petrograd, the other to rest and refresh the Russian *grands blessés* from Germany and to welcome them back to their native land. I am glad to be able to say how favourably I was impressed by both of these establishments: cheerful, clean, and comfortable; just the sort of places that one would be really thankful for if one were in similar case to those for whom they are prepared.

And so to Petrograd; yet another long night and another long day and evening in the train—leisurely but, in the circumstances, remarkably comfortable; travelling, as on the previous days ever since we landed in Scandinavia, through interminable forests of pine trees, until at last we steal silently at midnight into the snow-wrapped capital of Russia.

FROST A FOE OF ITALIANS

Wounded Arriving in Milan at Rate of 600 a Day. New Yorker Says

New York, January 27.—Harry J. Personeni, an importer of 496 West Broadway, who returned yesterday from Italy on the liner America, said that he had been over to Milan to present a three-ton motor truck to the Italian Red Cross. He volunteered to join the organization, but was informed that no foreigners were permitted to serve with the Italian Army in any branch.

He said that about 600 wounded soldiers arrive daily in Milan, and many of them were suffering from frozen feet and hands through the rigors of the climate on the Alps. The Italian women have opened offices in all the principal cities, where all kinds of skins are brought by the people to be made into garments for the soldiers.

Saladino Salvini, who is 18 years old, stowed away in Naples on the America to avoid going to the war, and was not found until the steamer was half way to New York. He was carrying mail bags for the Government, on board the steamer, and was forced to go ashore after delivering his load. This is the fifth time Salvini has stowed away on the America. He said last night that he liked the food and hoped to land in America some day. He will be sent back to Italy next week.

GEN. J. P. MICHELS KILLED IN JAVA WHEN HIS AEROPLANE FALLS

Dutch Commander Went Up In Machine with Lieutenant Ter Poorten

Weltevreden, February 18.—A gloom was cast over Batavia, in fact over the whole of the island, by a flying accident which occurred at Kali Djati (Soebang) on Monday last, resulting in the death of Lieut. General J. P. Michelsen, who went up as a passenger with Lieut. Ter Poorten for pilot.

The late General, accompanied by Lieut. Ter Poorten, Capt. Visser and other officers, left for Soebang on Monday morning last to inspect the new flying ground there. Arriving here, it was decided to carry out the last tests with a biplane and Lieut. Ter Poorten made a flight, but had to descend immediately after, owing to trouble with the engine. This was soon set right and a second ascent was made, this time with General Michelsen as passenger.

When at a height of some 150 meters the spectators observed the airmen in trouble, the machine falling a distance of between 20 and 30 meters, from which height, the biplane crashed to earth entirely wrecking itself and burying both airmen.

Willing helpers rushed to the assistance of the unfortunate victims and soon were able to extricate the Lieutenant who, on examination, was found to have sustained severe injuries: two ribs being broken. He also had a wound above the right eye. Meanwhile, the General was extricated with great difficulty as he had got enmeshed in the tangled wires of the machine, being practically throttled, and expiring immediately after. The General, to all outward appearance, had only received a slight scratch and had he not been entangled in the cords of the machine might have saved his life.

The sad news was immediately communicated by telephone to his friend and comrade in arms, Col. van Hoedt, who was deputed to convey it to the General's widow and children. The Governor General also in the meantime being informed of the fatality. A special train, composed of an engine, a goods wagon and a passenger compartment, was sent down the next day (Tuesday) to convey the remains to Batavia for interment. The body was guarded by an officer and a private; the passenger compartment accommodating the officers who accompanied the late general down the day previous.

The special put into Kemajoran station shortly after midday and was received by the acting Commander-in-Chief, Major General H. C. Krosouer; Col. Baron van Hoedt; the son of the deceased general and other military officers. When the train pulled up there was a moment of solemn silence, the officers, who were in full military attire, baring their heads with one accord. The coffin was conveyed to the General's Palace at Hertog's Park from where the funeral took place.

This was attended by the Governor General, heads of the Government Departments, Vice Admiral Pinkie and other Army and Naval officers, Foreign Consulate and a large concourse of the general public.

At the special request of the widow the funeral was divested of all military honours. The chief mourner was the son of the late General, accompanied by Baron van Hoedt. His Excellency the G. G. made a short funeral oration, in which he eulogized the late General.

The late General was born in June 1862 and was therefore 54 years of age. He arrived in India, per s.s. Semarang in the year 1884 as a Cadet Sergeant being appointed Lieutenant 5 years after, Captain in 1884, Major in 1903 and Colonel in 1909. He saw service in the expeditions to Atpeh and Djambi and received honours for his services. The late Lieut. General Michelsen, who leaves two sons and a daughter, besides the widow, to mourn his loss, was a Knight of the Willem's Order of the 3rd and 4th class, and a Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion. It was only two years ago the deceased assumed the duties of Commander-in-Chief, in succession to General van Daales, but during this short term of service, he by his devotion to duty won high esteem.—*Singapore Free Press*.

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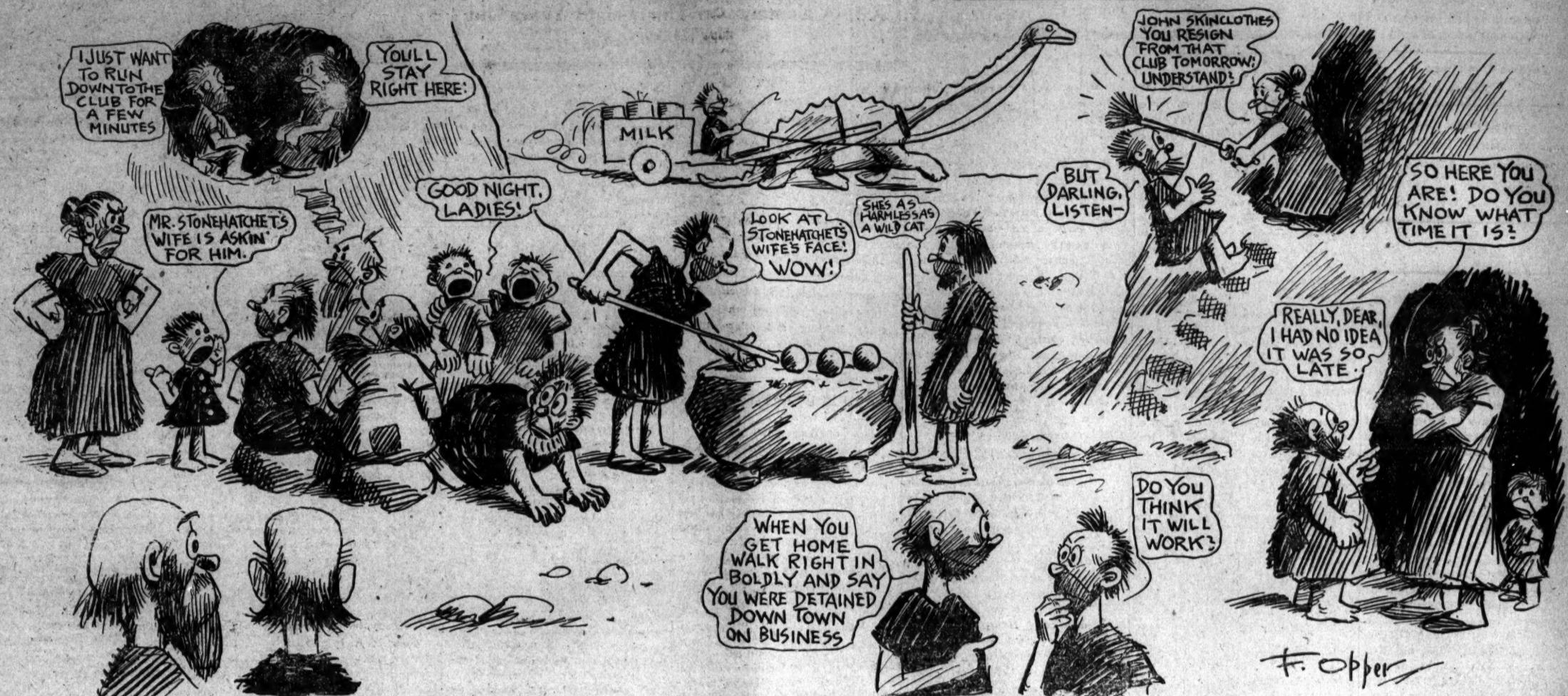
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'Twas Ever Thus, Even In The Stone Age

By Opper



F. Opper

Just An Earful ○ By Tad

Cyclone Kelly, a middleweight of some renown years ago out West, almost scared six people to death after a fight in Oakland one night. Kelly and Dave Barry fought. Mr. Barry separated Kelly from his senses in the fifth round, and they carried the Cyclone to his tent more dead than alive.

An hour afterward he came to and was beginning to take notice. He dressed, left the pavilion and blew over to his hotel. Still feeling tired and rundown, the Cyclone squatted in a big chair, took a load off his feet and started to doze off. He dozed away for fully half an

hour. Nothing disturbed him and he bothered no-one else.

A new gent entered with a grip and the clerk at the counter slammed the bell for a boy. CLANG!

Up jumped Kelly. He took a swing at the new arrival, hit the elevator boy on the nose, busted the clerk on the gilm and raised the greatest hullabaloo ever seen in that joint.

Four or five cops were drawn into the quarrel, and Kelly was subdued. As two big bulls sat on him, Kelly looked up with a blank expression and said: "WHAT ROUND WAS THAT?"

AYLMER FINDS TURKISH DIFFICULT TO DISLODGE

He Attacks Essin Position, Now Strengthened; Inflicts Heavy Loss

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—Official—General Aylmer, advancing along the right bank of the Tigris, on the 8th, attacked the Essin position, which is seven miles east of Kut-el-Amara, but was not able to dislodge the enemy. He states that the enemy suffered severely and, beyond strengthening their position, have shown no activity. Our casualties were not heavy and the majority of cases are slightly wounded.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—The Morning

Post states that the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, emphasises that he is not empowered to represent any Dominion except Australia, though Canada, New Zealand and Australia are agreed on certain matters. It is understood that the Imperial Government will confer with the Premiers of the Dominions separately.

Mr. Hughes attended a meeting of the Cabinet today.

ZEPPELINS' VICTIMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—Five more of

the persons injured in the last air-raid have died. The injured are now ascertained to total 52.

Special for TO-DAY.

Divinity Fudge.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

MAKT GARAGE

HIRE SERVICE

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COUPON BOOKS, containing assorted coupons of \$1.00, 50 cts. and 25 cts. Denominations, may be obtained, for CASH ONLY, at

Reduced Rates

Value \$10.50 at \$10.00

.. \$21.00 .. \$20.00

Basket Ball

There was no basketball game on

last night at the Town Hall, but both the American Co. and Soony turned out for regular practice, and other teams joined in as well.

The final game between the above-mentioned teams will take place on

Monday, and it ought to be the

hardest fought of the series. Should

the American Co. win, the Cham-

ionship of the league goes to them,

but should Soony tie or win, at least

one more game will be played.

Meanwhile, on Tuesday it is ex-

pected that Nanyang will meet a team comprising the Rest of the League.

GENERAL SMUTS SEIZES LUMI RIVER CROSSINGS

Repulses Several Counter-Attacks; Force Advances Against Kilimanjaro

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—An official communiqué relating to the operations in East Africa reports:—The troops under General Smuts have advanced against the German forces in the Kilimanjaro area. On the 7th, General Smuts seized the crossings over the Lumi River, with insignificant losses. Several counter-attacks made by the enemy were successfully repulsed.

Mark Is 29 Per Cent Below Normal Value

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—In neutral countries, the German Mark is now 29 per cent below its normal value.

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Mr. Edgworth Starkey died at

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Mr. Starkey served eighteen times on the Municipal Council. After over 40 years of hard work in the community his loss is keenly felt.

Mr. F. T. Jane
Reuter's Service

London, March 9.—The death is announced of Mr. Fred T. Jane, the well-known naval author and journalist.

MONKEY BRAND TAKES ROOMS!



TAKE THE BATHROOM—
MONKEY BRAND

will make the brass taps sparkle—ensure that the Bath itself be spotlessly white and clean—it will make tilework iridescent—while all the woodwork and paintwork will speak volumes for the wonders of this clean, wholesome non-greasy cleanser and polisher.

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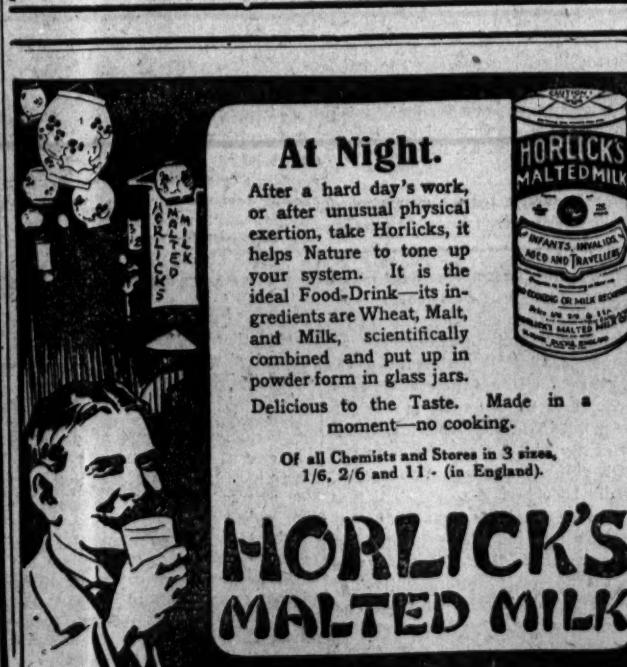
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Russian War Pictures

No. 1. The Journey To Petrograd

By Ian Malcolm, M.P.
London, February 9.—Much has lately been written in our public press, and more has been said in private, about the lack of knowledge in Russia of British achievements and activities in the course of this world-wide German war. No one who has recently spent any considerable time in Russia, as I have done, can have failed to be impressed by this lamentable and undoubted fact. Fortunately sustained efforts are now being made to remedy the evil.

But whilst we are considering the famine of authentic information concerning the part which our Navy and Army are playing, about which our friends in Russia complain, we ought in sincerity to admit (if not to complain) that we too are sadly ignorant of the war spirit that prevails in the hardships endured, and of the glorious achievements of the peoples of the Russian Empire. If they long for more information about us, so do we about them; and neither of us will be really happy till we get something more satisfying than the provender offered by the daily communiques from the Eastern and Western fronts, and more immediate than the treatises which may hereafter be written by historians of the war.

It would be beyond my power, even if it were within my province, to supply my compatriots with any impressions worth recording upon the military aspect of the brave part played by Russia in the greatest war drama of the world; but it may be possible to convey, in the course of a few short articles, something of the aspect and conditions of the country in which one of the most important scenes of that tragedy is being enacted.

Let me begin at the point where, having crossed the North Sea safely and having spent 24 hours in the train that conveys us from Bergen the fire-swept to Stockholm, we find ourselves in the beautiful capital of Sweden. What is there about peninsulas that we, in Britain, seem to neglect them so hopelessly from the point of view of diplomacy in its widest sense? Both in Norway and in Sweden our Legations would seem to the ordinary man to be absurdly under-staffed; at Stockholm, when I was there in December last, the British personnel numbered only six, whilst Russia had 15 and Germany no less than 22 persons working in their respective chanceries. If these countries have sufficient employment for such large staffs (and neither of them has the reputation of wasting good material), it is probable that our requirements and current work demand a staff at least double that which we at present employ, if our diplomatic, military, and commercial interests are not to suffer for lack of secretaries to protect them.

True Neutrality of Sweden

I was told that I should find the Swedes, though neutrals, and therefore perfectly "correct," opposed in spirit to the cause of the Allies; old-time disputes with Russia and the part played by England at the time of the separation of Norway from Sweden being assigned among the causes of the supposed pro-German sympathies in the latter country. But, after visiting that country, I feel at liberty to express my doubts as to whether the people, as represented by their representatives in Parliament, entertain the views with which they are credited. It may well be that in some of the Government offices and in the Army such opinions, hostile to the Allies, are held—opinions derived from close and continuous intercourse with Prussia which, in times of peace, recognized the value of such support in days like the present and set herself to work to gain it. But I firmly believe the people to be steadfastly neutral; and it was constantly asserted to me by those who ought to know that if a proposal were to be brought forward that Sweden should join either of the belligerent sides, it would not receive more than two or three votes in the Riksdag.

Meanwhile, greatly to her credit, Sweden plays a part not less important than that of Switzerland in caring for the wounded and the prisoners of war. From her own Red Cross Society, of which active local committees are established all over the country, she sends comforts and clothing regularly and in abundance to prisoners in Germany and Russia; her railway system gladly suffers great inconvenience in transporting, almost daily, huge consignments of letters and parcels and cases of food and wearing apparel from the Russian frontier, at the extreme north of the Gulf of Bothnia, to Russian prisoner camps in Germany, and from Germany to her nationals interned in Russia. Then, at stated intervals, Sweden undertakes the conveyance in her hospital

GEN. J. P. MICHELS
KILLED IN JAVA WHEN
HIS AEROPLANE FALLSDutch Commander Went Up In
Machine with Lieutenant
Ter Poorten

Weltevreden, February 18.—A gloom was cast over Batavia, in fact over the whole of the island, by a flying accident which occurred at Kali Djati (Soebang) on Monday last, resulting in the death of Lieut. General J. P. Michelsen, who went up as a passenger with Lieut. Ter Poorten for pilot.

The late General, accompanied by Lieut. Ter Poorten, Capt. Visser and other officers, left for Soebang on Monday morning last to inspect the new flying ground there. Arriving here, it was decided to carry out the last tests with a biplane and Lieut. Ter Poorten made a flight, but had to descend immediately after, owing to trouble with the engine. This was soon set right and a second ascent was made, this time with General Michelsen as passenger.

When at a height of some 150 meters the spectators observed the airmen in trouble, the machine falling a distance of between 20 and 30 meters, from which height, the biplane crashed to earth entirely wrecking itself and burying both airmen.

Willing helpers rushed to the assistance of the unfortunate victims and soon were able to extricate the Lieutenant who, on examination, was found to have sustained severe injuries, two ribs being broken. He also had a wound above the right eye. Meanwhile, the General was extricated with great difficulty as he had got enmeshed in the tangled wires of the machine, being practically throttled and expiring immediately after. The General, to all outward appearance, had only received a slight scratch and had not been entangled in the cords of the machine might have saved him.

The sad news was immediately communicated by telephone to his friend and comrade in arms, Col. van Heege, who was deputed to convey it to the General's widow and children, the Governor General also in the meantime being informed of the fatality. A special train, composed of an engine, a goods wagon and a passenger compartment, was sent down the next day (Tuesday) to convey the remains to Batavia for interment. The body was guarded by an officer and a private; the passenger compartment accommodating the officers who accompanied the late general down the day previous.

The special put into Kemajoran station shortly after midday and was received by the acting Commander-in-Chief, Major General H. C. Krosouer; Col. Baron van Hoordt; the son of the deceased general and other military officers. When the train pulled up there was moment of solemn silence, the officers, who were in full military attire, baring their heads with one accord. The coffin was conveyed to the General's Palace at Hertog's Park from where the funeral took place. This was attended by the Governor General, heads of the Government Departments, Vice Admiral Pinkie and other Army and Naval officers, Foreign Consuls and a large concourse of the general public.

At the Torneo Red Cross work begins; for here are two large establishments, the one to receive the German disabled soldiers, returning to Germany from Russia as incapacitated for further military service after their long train journey from Petrograd, the other to rest and refresh the Russian *grands blesses* from Germany and to welcome them back to their native land. I am glad to be able to say that favourably I was impressed by both of these establishments; cheerful, clean, and comfortable; just the sort of places that one would be really thankful for if one were in similar case to those for whom they are prepared.

And so to Petrograd; yet another long night and another long day and evening in the train—leisurely but, in the circumstances, remarkably comfortable; travelling, as on the previous days ever since we landed in Scandinavia, through interminable forests of pine trees, until at last we steal silently at midnight into the snow-wrapped capital of Russia.

FROST A FOE OF ITALIANS

Wounded Arriving in Milan at
of 600 a Day, New Yorker Says

New York, January 27.—Harry J. Personeni, an importer of 400 West Broadway, who returned yesterday from Italy on the liner America, said that he had been over to Milan to present a three-ton motor truck to the Italian Red Cross. He volunteered to join the organization, but was informed that no foreigners were permitted to serve with the Italian Army in any branch.

He said that about 600 wounded soldiers arrived in Milan daily and many of them were suffering from the cold and exposure to the rigors of the climate on the Alps. The Italian women have opened offices in all the principal cities, where all kinds of skins are brought by the people to be made into garments for the soldiers.

Saladino Salvini, who is 18 years old, stowed away in Naples on the America to avoid going to the war, and was not found until the steamer was half way to New York. He was carrying mail bags for the Government on board the steamer and forgot to go ashore after delivering his load. This is the fifth time Salvini has stowed away on the liner. He said last night that he liked the food and hoped to land in America some day. He will be sent back to Italy next week.

LIEUT. BERG TELLS HOW
RAIDER MISLED BRITISHMoewe Flew British Flag And
Replied Correctly To War-
ships' Signals

New York, February 7.—"Do you not think the British Fleet will capture and sink the Moewe?"

This question was addressed yesterday by a representative of the New York World to Lieutenant Berg, the German officer who brought the Appam into Norfolk. Lieutenant Berg replied:

"They will not know her. She has flown the British flag and passed British warships before. She has answered their signals; she has told them that there were no German ships around; she can give any name she likes; she has no name that they can see. If they chase her it will be a fine race. She will run them perhaps all the way to America. She's so fast she could have captured the Appam if we had advised the captain 10 miles away that we were coming after him."

Lieutenant Berg gave the following description of the fight made by the Clan Mactavish:

"We sighted her on Sunday night, January 16. She had been in communication with the Appam and we brought her nearer than she might have come. She did not know the Appam was our prize. We were upon her before we showed our lights and did not anticipate a fight. She opened fire, however, as soon as she found she had been trapped.

"The fight was lively, but it was short. We shot away her bridge with our first two shells. The Moewe did not have much to fear; she was too well protected and the shells from the Clan Mactavish bounced off. The Clan boat could have been saved but for her own crew. We wanted the vessel for the cargo she carried and we requested her to surrender without a fight. Had she done this her officers and crew would have been landed here with the others.

"Her officers were taken on board the Moewe along with probably 10 men of the crew. I only know, of our own knowledge, of two men who were killed—one of them died in the Appam the second day after the battle. We landed three other wounded men here. The Moewe had one man killed and two wounded, but the ship was not damaged. When we left her her crew were happy and there was plenty of food and coal on board.

Admiral Jellicoe's Tribute

London, February 9.—Admiral Jellicoe has sent the following telegram to Messrs. Cawyer, Irvine, and Co., Glasgow, the owners of the Clan Mactavish, which fought the captor of the Appam:

"The magnificent fight shown by the Clan Mactavish fills us in Grand Fleet with admiration. We sym-

pathize deeply with those who have lost relatives as a result of the action.—Commander-in-Chief."

Among the six ships sunk by the German raider was the Author. Hitherto the fate of her crew has been unknown. Her owners, Messrs. T. and J. Harrison, of Liverpool, now state that all the Europeans of the crew have arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, and have been sent home. The natives are on board the German raider. The Author was carrying a cargo of general merchandise for South Africa.

SHELL FIRE AND SHOCK

Effect on the Central Nervous
System Is Described

London, February 8.—Major F. W. Mott, M.D., delivered in the hall of the Medical Society of London last night the first of a series of three lectures on "The effects of high explosives on the central nervous system." These are the Lettsonian lectures for this year.

Major Mott said that where a tendency to a neurotic condition had been acquired or was more or less inborn, an emotional experience, such as fright, was more liable to develop symptoms of functional neurosis or psychosis. The mere explosive force of the gases of a large shell was held by some authorities to be sufficient to kill apart from the injuries caused by fragments of the shell itself.

Big shells and mines were particularly deadly in their effects on the central nervous system without producing visible external signs of injury. Not only might the emotional shock suddenly engender the loss of function, but that function might be unexpectedly restored by any sudden stimulus provided that there was an element of surprise. This was especially so in cases of dumbness.

When large quantities of high explosives were detonated an enormous serial compression was instantly generated, and it was quite possible that this might be transmitted to the cerebro-spinal fluid about the base of the brain and cause shock to the vital centers, resulting in the instantaneous arrest of the cardiac and respiratory centers.

The effect of the emanation of a poisonous gas was the explanation first given of instantaneous death without sign of physical injury, and it was bruited about that turpentine, the French high explosive, produced a deadly gas of that kind. Even then the question arose why the body of a victim remained in a life-like position. Many authorities regarded it as much more likely that death was due to the effects of concussion on the nervous system. Another theory, suggested by M. Arnoux, was that the effect of sudden decompression might cause death, as in the cases of the deaths of aeronauts who made too rapid ascents, or of workers in compressed air caissons who left their caissons too quickly and without having taken proper precautions.

BRITAIN TO RECOGNISE
TRANSFER OF SHIPSDecision May Release Vessels
Interned in American
Harbors

London, January 26.—Transfer to American registry of enemy owned vessels will be recognized in certain cases in which they are not used directly or indirectly in trading with England's enemies.

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that the United States had been informed to this effect.

His statement was made in response to an inquiry. He said that the government had approved the transfer of the German vessel Purelight to the Standard Oil Company, consent having been given as a part of an agreement with the company, with restrictions as to exportation of lubricants, paraffin and wax to neutral countries.

This decision marks a complete reversal of the attitude hitherto maintained by Great Britain as to the transfer of enemy-owned ships.

It opens up a wide range of possibilities as to the German owned ships laid up in New York and other American harbors.

In the case of the Dacia, a Hamburg-American vessel, sold at the outset of the war to Edward R. Breitling, an American citizen, and seized with her cargo of cotton by France, the position was taken by both France and Great Britain that a transfer must have been effected at least thirty day prior to hostilities to insure recognition by belligerents. A French prize court declared the Dacia a fair prize.

The Brindilla, a Standard Oil ship seized by Great Britain, had been German owned previous to being turned over to American registry at the beginning of the war.

M. MAX'S FREEDOM

Paris, February 7.—A Zurich telegram states that M. Max, the Burgo-master of Brussels, who has long been imprisoned at Celle, is about to be released and allowed to reside in Switzerland till the end of the war.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. S.S. Tama Maru will leave the Cus- toms Jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Whampoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. S. Polyseus will leave the Co.'s Jetty at 11.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

9.—Signs of a new depression developing in Kiangsi.

The Mongolian depression seems having put to sea. East of Korea.

Overcast weather in our regions.

Rain and fog in Shantung.

10.—Rain during the night and morning. Wind settling in N.E.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, March 10, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg. mm.	762.50	762.36
Wind.	20.00	30.00
Variation a m. for 24 h.	-3.24	-0.99
Direction	-1.49	-0.99
Wind	NNE	NNE
Wind Miles per hour	35	25
Wind Miles	21.7	15.5
Clouds	62%	62%
Temperature Fahr.	48.4	48.9
Humidity: so	100	98
Humidity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	15.7	12.5
Rainfall inches	0.62	0.49

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'Twas Ever Thus, Even In The Stone Age

By Opper

Just An Earful  By Tad

Cyclone Kelly, a middleweight of some renown years ago out West, almost scared six people to death after a fight in Oakland one night. Kelly and Dave Barry fought. Mr. Barry separated Kelly from his senses in the fifth round, and they carried the Cyclone to his tent more dead than alive.

An hour afterward he came to and was beginning to take notice. He dressed, left the pavilion and blew over to his hotel. Still feeling tired and rundown, the Cyclone squatted in a big chair, took a load off his feet and started to doze off. He dozed away for fully half an

hour. Nothing disturbed him and he bothered no-one else.

A new gent entered with a grip and the clerk at the counter slammed the bell for a boy. CLANG!

Up jumped Kelly. He took a swing at the new arrival, hit the elevator boy on the nose, busted the clerk on the glim and raised the greatest hullabaloo ever seen in that joint.

Four or five cops were drawn into the quarrel, and Kelly was subdued. As two big bulls sat on him, Kelly looked up with a blank expression and said: "WHAT ROUND WAS THAT?"

Today's Football

AYLMER FINDS TURKISH DIFFICULT TO DISLodge

He Attacks Essin Position, Now Strengthened; Inflicts Heavy Loss

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 9.—Official.

General Aylmer, advancing along the right bank of the Tigris, on the 8th, attacked the Essin position, which is seven miles east of Kut-el-Amara, but was not able to dislodge the enemy. He states that the enemy suffered severely and, beyond strengthening their position, have shown no activity. Our casualties were not heavy and the majority of cases are slightly wounded.

FELL GERMAN SEAPLANE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 9.—The French batteries at Dunkirk felled a German sea-plane. The pilot was killed, but the observer, clinging to the floats, was saved by a French destroyer.

Mr. Hughes attended a meeting of the Cabinet today.

GENERAL SMUTS SEIZES LUMI RIVER CROSSINGS

Repulses Several Counter-Attacks; Force Advances Against Kilmanjaro

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 9.—An official communiqué relating to the operations in East Africa reports:—The troops under General Smuts have advanced against the German forces in the Kilmanjaro area. On the 7th, General Smuts seized the crossings over the Lumi River, with insignificant losses. Several counter-attacks made by the enemy were successfully repulsed.

Mark Is 29 Per Cent Below Normal Value

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 9.—In neutral countries, the German Mark is now 29 per cent below its normal value.

ZEPPELINS' VICTIMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 8.—Five more of the persons injured in the last air-raid have died. The injured are now ascertained to total 52.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 9.—The Morning Post states that the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, emphasises that he is not empowered to represent any Dominion except Australia, though Canada, New Zealand and Australia are agreed on certain matters. It is understood that the Imperial Government will confer with the Premiers of the Dominions separately.

Special for
TO-DAY.
Divinity Fudge.

and Mrs. F. J. Drakeford, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. W. Craig-Martin, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Earle, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hewett, Mr. A. C. B. Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Allan, "Katie" Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harloe and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dreysses, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Landers, M. Leopold Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. G. Caulton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Thompson, Mrs. Stephen J. Granger, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Kane, Mrs. Mansfield and family, Mrs. G. Harris-Purcell, "Winnie, Lucy, and Rhoda," Sievogt and Co., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley. Members of the Customs Club, Mr. F. L. Marshall, Mr. E. A. Strehineck, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fabian, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Raeburn, Mrs. de Villard, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Reiber, "Alice," Mr. and Mrs. A. Baines, St. Monica's Society, Mrs. R. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawe, Mrs. and Miss J. Flood, Mr. Henry Parry, Mr. A. R. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Clark, "The Boys," Members of the

Customs Indoor Staff, Appraising Office Staff.

Mr. E. Starkey

Mr. Edgworth Starkey died at

Chinkiang, last Wednesday. He was 69 years old. Mr. Starkey was the oldest foreign resident of Chinkiang having arrived there in 1871. He became connected with Canny and Co.

Mr. Starkey served eighteen times on the Municipal Council. After over 40 years of hard work in the community his loss is keenly felt.

Mr. F. T. Jane
Reuter's Service

London, March 9.—The death is announced of Mr. Fred T. Jane, the well-known naval author and journalist.

MONKEY BRAND TAKES ROOMS!



TAKE THE BATHROOM—

MONKEY BRAND

will make the brass taps sparkle—ensure that the Bath itself be spotlessly white and clean—it will make tilework iridescent—while all the woodwork and paintwork will speak volumes for the wonders of this clean, wholesome non-greasy cleanser and polisher.

How clean and inviting the Bathroom looks after it has been cleaned with Monkey Brand! not a speck of dirt anywhere—everything sparkling, everything spick and span.

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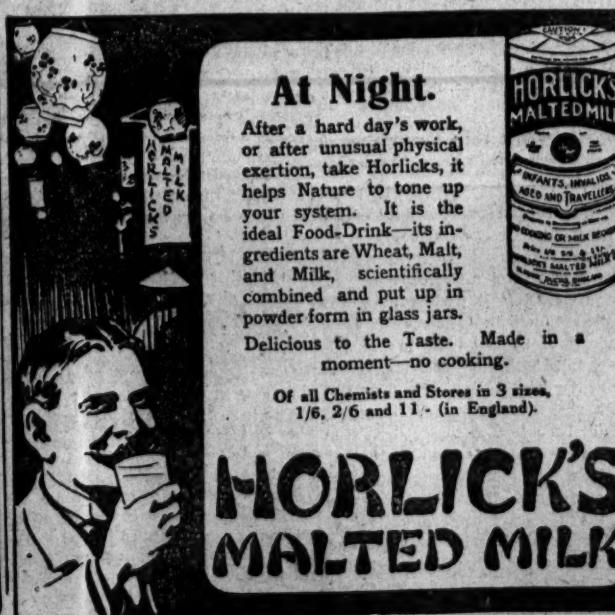
Agents, Lever Brothers (China) Ltd., 4, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai.

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\$3.00 per Hour

COUPON BOOKS, containing assorted coupons of \$1.00, 50 cts. and 25 cts. Denominations, may be obtained, for CASH ONLY, at

Reduced Rates

Value \$10.50 at \$10.00
" 21.00 " \$20.00



At Night.

After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlicks, it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—it's ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars. Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes,
1/6, 2/6 and 1/- (in England).

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Cyclonic circulation between Formosa and Japan. Monsoon along our coasts south of Shantung. Variable breezes further north.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 11, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Right to Protection
(New York Times)

To four of the five "fundamental principles" set forth by the American Institute of International Law in its declaration of the rights of nations there will be unquestioning assent. Every nation has the right to exist and the right to protect itself, but not by unlawful acts against offending neighbors; every nation has the right to independence and to work out its destiny in its own way; every nation is before the law the equal of other States composing the society of nations; every nation has the right to exclusive jurisdiction over its own territory and all persons found therein. The question of authority and legal sanction is raised only when the Institute propounds the doctrine of its fifth declaration:

Every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations, for right and duty are correlative, and the right of one is the duty of all to observe.

The right to use and enjoy and to have that right respected is one thing, the right to be protected in use and enjoyment by all other nations, because rights and duties are correlative, is disputable, so much a matter of question that we may suppose the Institute used these words with a conscious and intended limit to their meaning.

The doctrine of the duty to protect and the right to protection has been repeatedly and vigorously insisted on by those who would have had the United States interfere to protect Belgium against the violation of her neutrality and her sovereignty by Germany. The fifth convention signed at The Hague in 1907, declaring that "the territory of neutral Powers is inviolable," has often been cited as the warrant for our interference, although this convention was by its terms inapplicable to the case because not ratified by all the belligerents. Nevertheless, the conventions agreed upon at The Hague are in theory but a formulation of accepted principles of international law. If the interference of the United States was not only warranted but demanded we might have acted upon the general principles of law without regard to any declaration made at The Hague.

Quite independent of the technical insufficiency of The Hague agreement, because not ratified by all the belligerents, there are grounds for non-interference of such validity that in practice they control the habitual policy of nations. The custom is not to interfere, even though an independent and co-equal sovereignty may be imperiled or actually deprived of its recognized rights. In the first place, as such matters go, the help of armed force, even if given with the utmost promptness, would generally come too late to protect rights under threat; and, secondly, as nations do not usually act rashly upon impulse, a rather careful inquiry into the facts of the case, into purposes and provocations, would necessarily precede action. Nations are little inclined to hold court upon the doings of their neighbors, save when their own interests are rather directly involved.

No nation dreamed of interfering when we "took" the Canal Zone, although our action is said to have been described by a high officer of the Government at the time as one "not tainted with legality." Possibly a case might have been made out against us—nobody tried to make one out. By a strict application of the principle that protection is a duty owed we might demand of the Allies at the present moment to be informed of their intentions in Greece. There, too, there would be need for an inquiry, it would be protracted, tedious, very likely unsatisfactory. We should get so much evidence on each side that we might not care to take the responsibility of striking a balance, certainly not of trying to "protect"

The Handy Man Of The Air

How To Make Him

By N. Pemberton-Billing

(Who resigned his Commission as Squadron Commander in the Royal Naval Air Service to fight for a strong Air Policy. At the Mile End Election he came within a couple of hundred votes of winning.)

One of the best-known men in England with whom I was the other day discussing my scheme for a great air service suggested that the problem of the personnel might possibly prove the greatest of all.

I satisfied him that the tuition of the necessary number of pilots was possible; I satisfied him that the resources of this country could produce the required number of aeroplanes; I convinced him that the American shops would solve the difficulty of engine production, and before we parted I succeeded in obtaining his approval not only for the direction of operations which I propose to deal with later, but also for the question of personnel, the nucleus of which I am now considering.

For the purpose of this article I propose to deal only with the commissioned ranks. On their efficiency rests the success or failure of the service. The men and non-commissioned ranks when enrolled will rapidly take their cue from their officers in a sense of discipline and the spirit of keenness are already present. The selection of these officers is a very difficult task. When one appreciates how much this country owes to the efficiency of her naval and military commanders, and compares the difficulties, both mechanical and personal, which constantly confront the officers of an air service, (perhaps only those who understand their duties can appreciate this point to the full), one is, indeed, almost appalled by the magnitude of the problem. Still, if this country is to win this war in the air it has to be faced. I propose to approach it from the bottom of the ladder.

• • •

Although eliminating criticism whenever possible, comparisons are necessary.

Let us, therefore, admit that to confer upon a youngster who is ignorant alike of drill, tactics, mechanics, and the work of a pilot, his Majesty's commission as a flight sub-lieutenant R.N. is to court disaster. The lad must win his spurs, and in the winning learn the respect for self, superiors, and subordinates which comes only by experience and mastery of his duties.

Therefore I submit that the period of probation and tuition should be not less than three years and not more than five, the age limit for selection being from sixteen to twenty-one years. During this period he would rank as a cadet and should be proud of the title. He would learn to respect the commission to which his experience would in due time entitle him.

During these years, in normal times, the first twelve months would be devoted to making a soldier of him, the second to licking him into some sort of a sailor, and the third year to turning him into the "handy man" of the air.

Then he would be drafted into his first squadron, an experienced airman and an observer skilled in the use of machine-guns, bomb-dropping, and all the handy work of the air, with a good all-round experience in aeronautical construction and mechanics.

For the remaining two years he would serve as a pilot cadet, and that overweening vanity which now prompts some of the young one-striper to believe that because they possess the ability to totter around an aerodrome without crashing their machines they are entitled to the immediate receipt of their second stripe would be defeated.

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It is this indiscriminate promotion in the past which I blame for much of the confusion of purpose and principle and service jealousy which have reduced our present service almost to impotence. It must be understood, however, that for the duration of the war these counsels of perfection must

be adjusted to meet the emergency with which we are faced. With such an adjustment our cadets when qualified would be promoted by seniority plus selection to flight sub-lieutenants.

It must be clearly understood that in an air service it is quite feasible that a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three years may have gained by five or six years experience the steady qualities and abilities which would justify imposing on him the rank of a commander.

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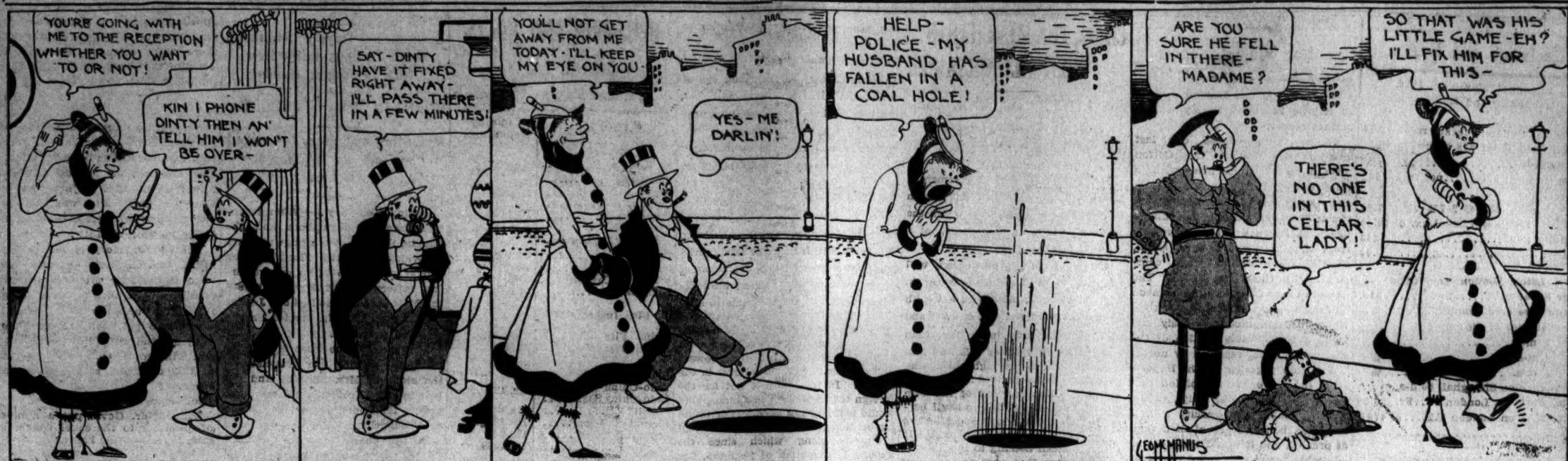
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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Just received in stock the following wines:

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By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Bryn Mawr Girls Organize in Good Cause

By Dr. C. H. Parkhurst

Sixty Bryn Mawr alumnae have combined to do something, something practical. It is a notable fact. The prestige enjoyed by that college renders the fact still more notable. We wonder whether it was the pervading spirit of the institution or the dominating spirit of some individual member of its faculty that has put so large a number of young women upon the track of rendering so concrete a service as the one proposed. They are going to devote themselves to the matter of preventing fires in manufactures that employ women and children.

The amount of life recently destroyed by factory fires renders the subject one that ought to be investigated by some one, and as it was female life that was destroyed, it is specially fit that the investigation should be made by women. It will be of interest to learn what will be their method of study and how much that study will yield in the shape of available results.

Whatever may come of it, a move of that kind on the part of college graduates is strictly nothing more than an honest attempt to meet their indebtedness. Men and women who take a college course and have worked their own way through or have had their term bills paid by their parents ordinarily consider themselves as belonging to a class quite different from those whom we know as beneficiary students, students, that is, who have received help from the college in the way of scholarships. There is, however, no essential difference between the two classes.

Every college student is a beneficiary. However much he may con-

tribute or his father may contribute toward his term expenses, that amount covers but a fraction and usually but a small fraction of the expense that has been incurred in his behalf. His instruction is paid for principally by the income from endowments which he had no part in founding. So that for the most part his education is really given to him.

Some one—not himself and not his father, probably—contributed at some time fifty or a hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of a professorship, so that it is the founder and not the student that practically pays for the instruction that he receives from the incumbent of that professorship. So that when he graduates he is a debtor, and it is his privilege—and, if it lies in his power, it is his duty—to work off his indebtedness and to make good to the world what the world, through the founders of the professorships, have done for him.

So when graduates like these Bryn Mawr girls start out to do something, not for the promotion of their own interests, but for the interest of the public, they are doing what is fine, but at the same time they are doing what is simply the honest, womanly thing. They are squaring their account with the world. They are paying the debt that during the four years of their studentship has been slowly accumulating upon their hands.

Blessings that come to us without exactly realizing where they come from we are apt to take as a matter of course, and by availing ourselves of them imagine that the entire transaction has been completed.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

There was a song ritter and his wife up to the house last nite; they was kind of stuck up; he was moar stuck up than his wife.

What a charming apartment you have! sed his wife to Ma. I suppose you must get it awful reasonable in this naborhood.

We like the naborhood vary much, sed Ma. Sum vary deer frends of ours live in this naborhood.

I dare say, sed the lady. But give me the pul-sing life of Broadway every time, I was telling Ed the other nite that one has to live on Broadway to rite the immortal things which will last forever, like his song "That Billowy, Willowy Rag."

I can't say, I sed.

Little children shud be seen and not heard, she sed to me. What do you think of our new school of song ritters, she asked Ma.

I don't know, sed Ma. Did they go to school?

You doant understand me, she toald Ma. I meen the men which has got away from the old ballads and is riting new, novel songs with jest enuff spice in them to mak them interesting.

We ain't much on spice up here, sed Ma. I never noticed much spice in Anna Laurie.

Oh, those poky old songs, sed the lady. They wid nevver do in these swift times. The song ritters wid stay if they rite that kind of junk now, my deer.

Well, sed Ma. I wud rather starve than rite what they rite now.

I rote a song myself last month, sed Pa. None of the publishers has been around to see me about it, but sum day I will probly put it on the market. The naim of the song is "Why Look So Sad on Payday Morn?"

I doant like the title at all, she sed to Pa. It suggests common peopul that have paydays. My husband doant have to go a envelop every week, thank goodness.

Thank goodness my husband does sit one every week, sed Ma. I think it must be nice to mak the Nashun's songs, but I note that all the trade peopul in our naborhood are moar polite to my husband then if he rote "Believe Me If All Them Endering Yung Charms."

I suppos so, sed the lady. One

sumtimes finds it hard to understand the mental working of the masses. Wen one has been married to a geenys as long as I have, one naturally gits out of touch with the common things of life. One soars, as it were. Husband deer will you please sing yure latest hit?

And then her husband sang: Dance me all around the hall. Hold me tite so I won't fall.

Isn't this the grandest ball? Baby, don't you understand, O that willowy rag! O that billowy rag! The sentiment is divine, sed Ma. If Shakespear wassent ded I wud say he rote it. It is awfully sweet of you to say that, sed the ritter's wife. You see, sed Ma, we shud never speek ill of the ded.

TELEPHONE 3062

Catleya

Floral Artists

NANKING ROAD

Specialties
for
Dinner Parties
House Decorations
Weddings and
Funerals



The Paint with the largest sale in China

"Cygnete" White ready for use

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.

"Cygnete" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

SHANGHAI



Wrigley's
Obtainable Everywhere

SPEARMINT

Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 10, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.50	
Bar Gold Bars: 975 tael	
Bar Silver	
Copper Cash	per tael 1935
Severigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-7% Tls.	7.53
Exch. @ 72.8-Mex. \$	10.34
Peking Bar	383
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27.5
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-a	%
4 m-a	%
6 m-a	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 28.06	
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 476.75	
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7%
London	Demand 2-7%
India	T.T. 197%
Paris	T.T. 369
Paris	389%
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 63
New York	Demand 63%
Hongkong	T.T. 73%
Japan	T.T. 79%
Batavia	T.T. 148

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-a. Cds. 2-8%
London	4 m-a. Dcys. 2-9
London	6 m-a. Cds. 2-9%
London	6 m-a. Dcys. 2-9%
Paris	4 m-a. 386
Hamburg	4 m-a. —
New York	4 m-a. 63
New York	Demand 63%
Hongkong	T.T. 73%
Japan	T.T. 79%
Batavia	T.T. 148

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

21	@ 2/7%	£1 — Hk. Tls. 6.84
Frances	285	Hk. Tls. 1 — France 4.07
Marks	—	1 — Marks 2.05
Gold 5	62%	Gold 5 — Hk. Tls. 1.44
Yen	80%	Hk. Tls. 1 — Yen 1.38
Rupees	16	1 — Rupees 2.19
Roubles	193	1 — Roubles 2.15
Mex. \$	1.50	1 — Max. \$1.50

No quotation.

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars	72.4875
Chinese Dollars	72.475
On Peking, Demand	105%
On Tientsin, Demand	106
On Newchwang, Demand	83%
On Hankow, Demand	103%
On Chungking, Demand	110
On Nanchang, Demand	73
On Foochow, Demand	95%
On Amoy, Demand	71%
On Swatow, Demand	97%
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins	62%
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86%	
March 10, 1916.	—

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on the 8th instant:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$184 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 6d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe \$187 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 6d. in London.

Market decidedly stronger, tendency upward, good and active demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 9.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:

Mid-Americans, Spot 7.76d.
March-April 7.57d.
October-November 7.39d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, March 9.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 28 per cent.

BICKERTON'S

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:

China Cotton.—Since our last circular was issued, the Cotton market opened quite firm with a good demand both from Local Mills and exporters, and something between 30-40,000 piculs have changed hands at advance rates. Arrivals from the interior are very small, showing large decline when compared with those last year. The damage to the China crop this season now appears to be much greater than what was computed previously and while a considerable portion of the shortage is being replaced by northern Cotton together with imports from India, we are of opinion that during the months of July, August and September the scarcity will, if anything, be more accentuated than at present, and it would therefore be advisable for our friends to be provided against any such contingency.

China is a country particularly well adapted to a foreign trade, as, in addition to being blessed with a wealth of natural resources, cost of labor and cost of living are lower here than elsewhere. In spite of this and that she may look to the high purchasing power of western nations for lucrative markets, China has not of her own accord made any efforts to avail herself of these marvelous opportunities to market her products abroad. It seems to mean nothing to the Chinese business men that eggs are retailing at sixty cents gold a dozen in California while the Chinese farmer cannot realize one-tenth this amount in his home market.

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown. 11.63
Price of Fine M.C. Bengal 5.80
Price of Mid-Americans 7.82
Price of Mid-Americans last reported 7.78
Tone of market, quiet.

New York Market:

Price of Mid-American, May 11.65

Price of Mid-American, Oct. 12.00

Tone of market, quiet.

Indian Market:—

Hinganhat, March-April shipment 49

Yoemai, Mar.-Apr. shipment 47%

St. F. Bengal, Mar.-Apr. shipment 40

Akola and Nagpur, Mar.-Apr. shipment 47

Tone of market, steady.

Rs.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 10, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hall and Holtz \$16.50

Langkats Tls. 38.50

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92.00

Bukits Tls. 7.00

Butes Tls. 2.95

Chengs Tls. 5.00

Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00

Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.00

Kroewoks Tls. 24.00

Padangs Tls. 18.50

Tanah Merah Tls. 12.50

Tebongs Tls. 34.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 66.00

Direct Business Reported

Kroewoks Tls. 24.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 10, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Chengs Tls. 5.00 cash

Anglo Javas Tls. 15.35 March

Anglo Javas Tls. 15.25 March

Anglo Javas Tls. 15.35 March

Kotas Tls. 14.25 cash

Chemors Tls. 2.50 cash

Dominions Tls. 18.00

Seekees Tls. 10.25

Butes Tls. 2.05 cash

Tebongs Tls. 34.00 cash

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 10, 1916.

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Kotas Tls. 14.25 cash

Chemors Tls. 2.50 cash

Dominions Tls. 18.00

Seekees Tls. 10.25

Butes Tls.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Geeson, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Ipoh Penang

Batavia Ipoh Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kulala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences: Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientain

Pondicherry Peking Toulane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankeou Pnom-Penh

Bankers: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

LYON: Martin's Bank, Ltd. BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$32,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Geeson, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Ipoh Penang

Batavia Ipoh Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kulala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Roupees.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers: LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay Hailan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtao

Chendze Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nikolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-a

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

Bankers: Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Capital paid-up U.S.\$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000

Paid-up Capital £525,000

Reserve Fund £50,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan etc., etc.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 12	5.30 ^{AM}	Seattle	Tumba Maru	Jap.	Nagayoshi	N. Y. K.
15	..	Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	N. Y. T. Co.
15	..	New York	Indreshama	Br.	Br. Jones	J. M. & Co.
17	10.30 ^{AM}	Seattle	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Timmer	A. T. Co.
20	10.30 ^{AM}	Vancouver	Fokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Davies	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 5	5 P.M.	Tacoma	Empress of Russia	Jap.	Br. Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
7	5 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Br. Hofcraft	C. P. O. S.
8	noon	Seattle	Daed Maru	Jap.	Br. Asakawa	N. Y. K.
11	5 P.M.	Vancouver	Choya Maru	Jap.	Br. Rent	A. T. Co.
17	5 P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Jap.	Br. Frazier	C. M. S. Co.
21	5 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Jap.	Br. Edmonson	C. M. S. Co.
22	5 P.M.	Seattle	Hawai Maru	Jap.	Br. Sjolte	A. T. Co.
23	5 P.M.	Vancouver	Awa Maru	Jap.	Br. Herri	N. Y. K.
25	5 P.M.	Seattle	Monteagle	Jap.	Br. Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 1	5 P.M.	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Br. Togu	N. Y. K.
8	5 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Noma	N. Y. K.
21	5 P.M.	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Br. Noma	N. Y. K.
25	5 P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Br. Frazier	C. M. S. Co.
Aug 26	5 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Br. Frazier	C. M. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 11	6.00 ^{AM}	Kobe, etc.	Fookang	Br.	Mitchell	L. C.
12	6.00 ^{AM}	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	C. M. M.
14	6.00 ^{AM}	Nagasaki, Moji	Yomi Maru	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.
15	6.00 ^{AM}	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
17	5 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Filmer	A. T. Co.
19	5 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	Br.	Br. Davison	N. Y. K.
24	5 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	Br. Davison	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 12	..	Batavia etc.	Fitjaroom	Dan.	Scholten	H. C. T. Co.
15	..	Genoa, Marseilles	Brisbane River	Dan.	Br. A. C.	
17	..	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Br. Beven	B. & S.
19	10.00 ^{AM}	London etc.	Europa	Br.	Br. Arants	B. & S.
20	..	A. M. Marseilles etc.	Miyasaki Maru	Jap.	Br. Teranska	N. Y. K.
20	..	M. M. Marseilles etc.	Novara	Jap.	Br. Washington	P. & O.
22	..	London	Amazone	Jap.	Br. Lafont	C. M. M.
25	..	A. M. Marseilles	Nora	Jap.	Br. Astbury	P. & O.
26	..	A. M. Marseilles	Polynesien	Jap.	Br. Costa	C. M. M.
Apr 5	7.30 ^{AM}	Marseilles via Cape	Kinu Maru	Jap.	Br. Talbot	P. & O.
17	..	M. M. Marseilles etc.	Malta	Jap.	Br. Garwood	P. & O.
19	..	M. M. Marseilles etc.	Nagoya	Jap.	Br. Collyer	P. & O.
May 15	..	M. M. Marseilles etc.	Namur	Jap.	Br. Manley	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 11	D.L.	S'town, E'kong, Canton	Choyang	Br.	Holwood	J. M. & Co.
12	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tanensi	Br.	Cowen	B. & S.
12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebenn	B. & S.
13	..	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	Ross	C. M. S. N. Co.
14	4.00	Ningpo	Hato Feking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
15	..	Ningpo	Poochi	Br.	Br. Taylor	C. M. S. N. Co.
17	..	Hongkong, Wenchow	Wenchow	Br.	Br. Eddy	B. & S.
18	..	Hongkong, Canton	Ahnsi	Br.	Br. Williams	B. & S.
19	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Br. Martin	B. & S.
20	..	Hongkong, Canton	Wenchow	Br.	Br. Gibbs	B. & S.
21	..	Hongkong, Canton	Lechow	Br.	Br. Dillon	B. & S.
22	..	Hongkong, Formosa	Shing Maru	Jap.	Br. Bitchie	B. & S.
23	..	Hongkong	Sede Maru	Jap.	Br. Mentor	B. & S.
25	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Br. Meyrick	B. & S.
Apr 9	..	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Br. Mcintosh	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 11	6.00 ^{AM}	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntee	Br.	Br. N'combe	B. & S.
11	..	W.h.w. C'hoi, E'ching	Chewang	Br.	Br. Cowen	C. M. S. N. Co.
12	..	A. M. Chefoo Direct	Lehong	Br.	Br. Anderson	K. M. A.
12	..	W. h. w. T'ien-tsin	E'wanping	Br.	Br. N'combe	N. K. K.
14	..	W. h. w. T'ien-tsin	Nilatka Maru	Jap.	Br. Ishikawa	N. Y. K.
14	..	W. h. w. T'ien-tsin	Sakushin Maru	Jap.	Br. Yebiko	N. Y. K.
14	6.00 ^{AM}	Dalny	Vakaki Maru	Jap.	Br. stob	A. T. Co.
14	..	Dalny	Kaljan	Br.	Br. Davies	B. & S.
14	..	Dalny	Kwangze	Br.	Br. Jones	B. & S.
14	..	Dalny	Pactung	Br.	Br. Dillon	B. & S.
14	..	Dalny	Sothow	Br.	Br. Seller	B. & S.
14	..	Dalny	Shengking	Br.	Br. Pickard	B. & S.
14	..	Dalny	Kingaing	Br.	Br. Scott	B. & S.
14	..	Dalny	Shengking	Br.	Br. Owen	B. & S.
14	..	Dalny	Ichang	Br.	Br. Ikeda	N. Y. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	From	Ship's Name	ons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 11	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. Y. K.	
11	M.N.	Vangkin Maru	Jap.	Wavel	N. S. S.	
12	M.N.	Vangkin	Chi.	Miller	N. S. C. W.	
12	M.N.	Kiangfou	Chi.	Br. Jackson	J. M. & Co.	
13	M.N.	Quesho	Chi.	Br. Jackson	J. M. & Co.	
13	M.N.	Kiangfou	Chi.	Br. Jackson	J. M. & Co.	
14	M.N.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Br. Kurikawa	N. Y. K.	
14	M.N.	Wang Maru	Jap.	Br. Inwood	N. Y. K.	
14	M.N.	Wucho	Chi.	Br. Seller	N. S. N. G.	
14	M.N.	Wuchang	Chi.	Br. Pickard	N. S. C. W.	
15	M.N.	Wuchang	Chi.	Br. Scott	N. Y. K.	
15	M.N.	Shangyang M.	Jap.	Br. Owen	N. Y. K.	
15	M.N.	Fatang	Jap.	Br. Ikeda	N. Y. K.	
16	M.N.	Fatang	Jap.	Br. Wavel	B. & S.	

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	ons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 10	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin					

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell at their Salesroom
134-135, SZECHUEN ROAD,
ON
TO-DAY, the 11th inst.

at 2.30 p.m.

Card Tables, Dressing Tables,
Washstands, Pictures, Glass
Ware, E. P. Ware, Single and
Double Bedsteads, Morocco
Leather Covered Chairs, Dining
Room Chairs, Tables,
Stoves, Flower Stands, Desks,
Files, Cabinets, Fire Brasses,
Drawing Room Suites, etc.,
etc.

1 Corona Typewriter (nearly
new).

NOW ON VIEW.

CINEMA FILMS
L. Moore & Co., Ltd.
(Established 1874)

Will sell by public auction within
their Salesrooms,
KIANGSE ROAD,

To-day the next, 11th March,
at noon sharp

An assortment of excellent
Cinematograph Films
in perfect condition and different
subjects.

Now On View

O'BILL KHAYSMITH
XXXL

*Up from Earth's
Centre through the
Seventh Gate
I rose, and on
the Throne of
Saturn sat.
Of many Drinks
I gathered 'long
the Road.
Were Gordon
Cocktails every
time I ate.*

GORDON'S GINS
WERE THE ORIG-
INAL COCKTAIL
GINS AND HAVE
NEVER BEEN
EQUALLED

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

Willard

You're Welcome

Whether you need battery repairs or just
want to ask for a helpful suggestion—we're
here for both. Good advice is our specialty.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO. Telephone 2686.

Free inspection of any battery at any time

CORRECTION

LIST OF LIGHTHOUSES, ETC., 1916.

FORTY-FOURTH ISSUE, PAGE 52.

The following wording is to replace
that printed in the "Position"
column of No. 14.

Marks the starboard side of the
channel for vessels bound in; in the
vicinity of Tungkow Creek.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2364

THE following Resolution will be
proposed by Ratepayers at the Town
Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.40
p.m., at the Meeting of Ratepayers
which stood adjourned on March
22, 1915, in pursuance of the
Amendment to Resolution XII:

Resolution.—That the report of
the Special Committee appointed by
the Amendment to Resolution VIII
on March 22, 1915, including a
scheme for the Municipal control of
the Electricity Department be
received and adopted.

*Proposed by E. S. Little.
Seconded by Cecil Holliday.*

The following Resolutions will be
brought forward by the Council
at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers
to be held at the Town Hall on
March 21, 1916, at 2 o'clock
p.m., and are published for general
information:

*Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of
Rules of Procedure.*

Resolution IV.—That the Report
and Accounts for the year ending
December 31, 1915, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated
expenditure for 1916, contained
in the Budget proposed by the
retiring Council, together with the
recommendations attached thereto,
be approved and adopted, and that
the Council be hereby authorized to
impose, collect and recover the
rates, taxes, dues and fees recom-
mended therein, and to raise, should
it be considered expedient to do so,
a sum not exceeding Tls. 650,000,
by the issue of debentures redeem-
able in not less than ten and not
more than fifty years from date of
issue and bearing interest at a rate
not exceeding six per cent per
annum, for the purposes defined in
the estimate of Extraordinary
Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council
be hereby authorized to raise
upon the lines specified in Resolution
V a loan not exceeding Tls. 1,250,000
for the purchase and
erection of additional electrical
plant.

Resolution VII.—*Election of
Land Commissioner for the ensuing
year.*

Resolution VIII.—*Election of
four Governors of the General
Hospital for the ensuing year.*

Resolution IX.—*Election of two
members of the Permanent Education
Committee.*

Ratepayers intending to ask
questions in regard to the Accounts
or other matters connected with the
foregoing Resolutions, are requested
to give notice of such intention
before the Meeting, so that a full
answer or other explanation may be
given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing
forward additional motions, or of
nominating duly qualified persons
willing to serve under Resolutions
VII, VIII and IX are required to
give notice thereof to the undersigned
before 4 p.m. on March 15
for due publication.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE

With reference to the ad-
vertisement requesting share-
holders who cannot be present
at the meeting on March 14th,
to send proxies to the under-
signed to oppose the issue of
50,000 shares at Tls. 4.50,
notice is hereby given that
the proxies now in my hands, or
to be received by me, will be
used for the purpose named.

(Signed) M. SPEELMAN.

International Savings Society,
No. 69, Rue du Consulat.

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Excellent rooms at
moderate rates
with or without board
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE youth desires position
as office boy. Willing to make
himself useful. Apply to Box 416,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9013-M-14

POSITION WANTED by a
young man as typist and for office
work; knows the best way of look-
ing after the shroff. Apply to Box
406, THE CHINA PRESS.

8999

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-16, Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
Telephone 3482

ACCOUNTANT, with 26 years
business experience and knowledge
of Russian, English and German
languages, would like to get work
after office hours. Apply to Box
356, THE CHINA PRESS.

8988

CAPABLE, energetic and exper-
ienced young man (Neutral) seeks
employment. Speaks Chinese fluently;
travelled throughout China.
Excellent references. Apply to Box
389, THE CHINA PRESS.

8988-M-16

TWO Russian ladies seek positions,
one as nurse to look after children
or to look after the house; the other
as governess to teach Russian. Apply
to Miss Astafieff, Kitaiskaja, Ulitsa,
No. 423 Harbin.

8956

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give
notice that a Special Meeting of
Ratepayers will be held in the
Town Hall on Tuesday, March 21,
1916, at 1.50 o'clock p.m., to con-
sider and approve a resolution
providing for certain proposed
additions and amendments to the
By-laws whereof due notice has
been given in accordance with the
provisions of Land Regulation XI.

E. H. Fraser

A. W. Burkill

Edward J. Cornfoot

Francis Ellis

Edward I. Ezra

Fred. A. Fairchild

Sterling Fessenden

H. H. Girardet

S. A. Hardoon

C. Holliday

Henry Lester

John Liddell

Edward S. Little

Edw. F. Mackay

R. N. Macleod

H. A. J. Macray

Duncan McNeill

L. Midwood

Gordon Morris

W. A. C. Platt

John Prentice

E. Wheeley

A. S. P. White-Cooper

A. Sidney Wilson

G. H. Wright

C. W. Wrightson

TO LET, in Western district,
from 1st April, in private German
family, large comfortably furnished
sitting-room with small room
adjoining, facing south, and bedroom
with bathroom. With or
without board, large garden, stable
and garage. Apply to Box 395,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8981

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let,
at 61, Carter Road, superior
furnished bed-sitting-room, facing
south, large verandah and bathroom
attached. Garden, tennis, telephone.
Tram station. Excellent cuisine.
Terms moderate.

8971

TO LET, in good Central district,
from 1st April, with excellent board
and attendance, a very large, well-
furnished bed-sitting-room, large
bathroom, enamelled bath, running
hot and cold water, lift, phone and
all conveniences. Suitable for two
or three gentlemen, or married
couple. Apply to Box 407, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9000-M-12

TO LET, flat comprising two
large, airy, well-furnished rooms,
small room, enclosed verandah.
Separate bathroom, kitchen, southern
aspect; gas and electric light;
Range Road. Apply to Box 404,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8997-M-12

TO LET, very large room, also
smaller room, with bathrooms
attached, facing Race Course.
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling
Well Road.

8901-M-15

TO LET, 28, Carter Road, one
large bed-sitting-room, with bath-
room attached, hot water, etc. Full
board.

8933

HOUSE on Route Ferguson for
rent from May 19. Rent Tls. 65.
Six rooms, large garden; wish to
sell furniture. Apply to Box 394,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8992-M-14

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED immediately, two or
three office rooms, possibly with
godown accommodation. Apply to
Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

9012

WANTED to buy, houseboat with
four bunks; must be well equipped and
in good condition. Apply to Box
414, THE CHINA PRESS.

9009-M-12

FOR SALE, an A.B.C. code, 5th
edition, very little used. Price \$10.
Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9001-M-14

FOR SALE, Leghorn chicken eggs
for hatching; \$2 per setting of
thirteen. Apply New Point Hotel;
Telephone East 301.

9008-M-12

A BARGAIN. For sale, four-
seater Victoria carriage in perfect
condition; two sets harness, Mafoo's
clothing, etc. Apply to Box 413,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9007-M-12

SAFE: Wanted to purchase second-
hand fireproof safe. Price not to
exceed Tls. 200. Offers to Box
402, THE CHINA PRESS.

8992-M-11

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Mokanshan, 6-
roomed house with basement and
outside servants' quarters, suitable
for two families. For information
apply to Box 403, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8991

CALCULATING Slide Rule
(Professor Fuller's), in case.
Suitable for engineers, architects,
etc. Practically new. Apply to
Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

8973

FOR SALE, two good carriage
horses, one brown, one grey,
absolutely sure, quick and fast. One
original American buggy with four
pneumatic wheels. One dogcart,
European-built, nearly new. Abs-
olutely A. I. Richard Neumann,
14, Astor Road.

8962-M-11

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 11

Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Masonic Club

THE Annual General Meeting of
Members will be held in the Club

on Tuesday, the 14th inst., 6 p.m.

C. MATTHEWS,

Secretary.

8940